795 ecclesiastical problems within the Church.

In 1935 the new Church Constitution provided for some changes which were aimed at centralization.

659 The relations between Church and State were regulated in the 1920 Estonian Constitution where the separation of State and Church was estab-

[874] lished. The Theological Faculty, as well as a
[795]
special chair for Greek Orthodox theology at Tartu University, the institution which trained the ministers, was maintained by the State. For country congregations the State granted a certain amount of land which was farmed mainly by the pastors.

871 In the beginning years of the Republic of Estonia religious instruction was excluded from public schools. By means of the 1923 referendum it was reintroduced again by an

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

795 1937 had 851,060 members, 272,340 of whom paid their church fees regularly.

In the Greek Orthodox Church there were 212,764 members in 1934, the number of congregations being 158. Fifteen new churches were [874] built during independence. For training of the • [795] priests a Greek Orthodox seminary was founded in the monastery of Petseri in 1933; higher education was given as before at Tartu University.

798 Relations between the different denominational churches in the Republic of Estonia were generally good and the Estonian people, being liberal in religious matters, had no serious differences among themselves or with other nationalities on religious grounds. The Estonians maintained amicable relations and cooperation also with the peoples of non-Christian faiths, the most numerous being the Jews.

727 World War II and especially the Communist occupations have caused extremely heavy losses to the churches of Estonia and seriously affected her entire religious life. Many churches were damaged and now stand in ruins. At the present time Tallinn has only two churches open for worship and Tartu has no church at all. Of the 793 661 Lutheran pastors only 80 remained in 1944; this number has decreased now more than 50 per cent, the majority being deported. During the withdrawal of Soviet troops at the beginning of the Nazi-Soviet war in 1941, two Lutheran pastors were brutally murdered and fifteen deported. The names of three murdered priests from the Greek Orthodox Church are known, and eleven priests were deported in 1941.

The number of Estonian refugee-clergymen who escaped to the Western world is around 70,

793 among whom are the Bishop of the Evangelical
661 Lutheran Church, Dr. J. Köpp (in Sweden) and Metropolitan Alexander (died in Sweden in 1944).

798 793 Cruel persecution of the whole religious life in present-day Estonia is becoming clear by the following facts. Since the Theological Faculty at Tartu University was liquidated by the Communists in 1940 there is now no instruction for the training of clergy. After a few years Esto - nia will be without ministers entirely. Despite the present scarcity of pastors it is forbidden for pastors to minister to several congregations.

[661] Pastor A. Pähn who was appointed bishop in 1945 was soon deported to forced labor in Russia. For several years the Church was without a head. The Church now is ruled by the trustee of ecclesiastical affairs of the Communist Party; Rev. Jaan Kiivit was appointed Bishop. Sermons

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

298 793 at the present time are revised before pastors are allowed to deliver them and for ceremonies like weddings, christenings, funerals, and the like, the people must pay enormous taxes to the State, which average two to three months of a worker's salary.

659 795 The Estonian Orthodox Church was subjected to the Moscow patriarch in 1941. This supremacy was repudiated during the Nazi occupation, but was imposed again in 1945. The buildings which belonged to the churches were nationalized as well as the lands in the country owned by the churches, and even the cemeteries. For each square meter of their living quarters the pastors reportedly have to pay twenty times more than a worker does. Also, the congregations have to pay for their churches an exorbitant fee to the State. It is rumored also that the churches

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704

EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

several Professors, who Read and Teach the Liberal Sciences. Not far from this City, about half a League from the Sea-shore, is to be seen the Ruins of a once stately Monastery, Founded about the beginning of the XV. Century, by a rich Merchant of this City, and Dedicated to St. *Bridget*: It consisted both of Men and Women, and the Book which contains the Foundation of it acquaints the Reader, that already in those Days the Fryars and Nuns were so ingenious as to entertain a secret Commerce by certain Signs of which there is a kind of small Dictionary affixed at the end.

The Fort *Badu*, belonging to this District, lies upon the River *Assa*.

The District of *Jerve*, being an Inland Country, contains the Castle of *Witten* or *Weissenstein*, *Upperpalen* and *Leu*, places of pretty good strength.

Neither has the District of *Wicke* more than four places of any Note, *viz*. *Hapsal*, near the Bay of *Bothnia*, once in the Possession of the *Danes*, under their King *Frederick* II. but was taken by the *Muscovites* 1575 and in six Years after recovered by the *Swedes*; *Lode*, *Leal* and *Wicke*.

II. The Province of *Odepoa* borders to the *East* upon the Lake *Pipus*, to the *North* on the Rivers *Fela*, *Pernaw* and *Embec*; to the *West*, on the Bay of *Livonia*, and on the *South* it is bounded by the Province of *Lettie*. Its chief City is *Deopt* or *Torpat*; by the *Muscovites* call'd *Jurigorod*, being seated betwixt the two Lakes *Worzero* and *Papus*, upon the River *Embec*, a pretty large City, the Remnants of its antient Stone Buildings and Walls, being sufficient Testimonies, that this place was none of the least considerable in those Parts, it having been formerly also a Bishops See. It was in the Possession of the *Muscovites* till 1230, when the Master of the *Teutonick* Order conquered it by the Sword. In the Year 1558, that famous *Russian* Tyrant *Ivan Basiterits*, advanced against this City with a formidable Army, which struck such Terror into the Inhabitants, that they surrendred immediately; but the Year 1571 proved fatal to them; for a certain *Livonian* Gentleman, call'd *Reinold Rose*, having laid a design to deliver the City from the *Muscovite* Slavery, by putting it into the Hands of *Magnus*, the then Duke of *Holstein*; and the

Plot